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women, a husband may be guilty of larceny of his wife's property. *Hunt v. State* (Ark.), 79 S. W. Rep. 769. Before the passage of the Married Woman's Laws in Virginia, it was held in conformity with the rule that goods stolen should be charged to be the property of some person by name or to the grand jurors unknown (*Barker's Case*, 2 Va. Cas. 122), that if the owner was a married woman, the property must be laid in her husband. *Hughes' Case*, 17 Gratt. 565, 94 Am. Dec. 498.

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EXECUTORS—IMMORALITY NO DISQUALIFICATION.—It is the duty of the court to grant letters testamentary to the executor named in the will if he or she is "legally competent." It is not necessary that his or her moral standards shall be above criticism. One is "legally competent" who could be appointed executor under the common law and who does not fall within the special disabilities or disqualifications mentioned in the statute. *Clark et al. v. Patterson*, Chicago Legal News, Aug. 20, 1904, citing *McGregor v. McGregor*, 3 Abbott's App. (N. Y.) 92; *Berry v. Hamilton*, 54 Am. Dec. 515; *In re Appeal of Smith*, 61 Conn. 420; *In re Banquier's Estate*, 88 Cal. 302; *Holliday v. Holliday*, 16 Ore. 147; *Kidd v. Bates*, 41 L. R. A. 154.

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NEGLIGENCE—TROLLEY SLIPPING FROM WIRE.—The slipping of a trolley pole from the wire by which an electric light globe was broken and plaintiff, a pedestrian, was injured, is held by the Supreme Court of Rhode Island not a pure accident, but *prima facie* negligence on the part of the street railway company. In discussing the point, the court says:

"An accident, according to the primary definition thereof as given in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, is: 'An event that takes place without one's foresight or expectation; an event which proceeds from an unknown cause, or is an unusual effect of a known cause, and therefore not expected.' If, as stated by plaintiff's counsel in his brief, 'it is a well-known fact that trolley poles jump the wire from time to time from various causes, and that this is particularly true in going around curves, as in the case at bar,' we fail to see how it can be logically claimed that such an event is 'a pure accident' under the definition above given; for a thing which happens so often as to become a well-known fact and a matter of common knowledge, as the fact referred to doubtless is, can hardly be called a pure accident. Again, if it was a pure accident, the defendant was not called upon to anticipate it. But, even conceding that the slipping of the trolley pole from the wire was a pure accident, as argued, yet it certainly cannot be said, as a matter of law, at any rate, that it was an accident for which no person was responsible; for the trolley pole was a mechanical appliance connected with the running of an electric car which was being operated by the Union Railroad Company, an undoubtedly responsible person. If this trolley pole had not slipped from the wire, the accident would not have happened. And as it was *prima facie* negligence on the part of the street railway company in not keeping it on the wire where it belonged, or at any rate in not preventing it from coming in contact with said electric light